

Here Come the Water Cars

Jules Verne to Yull Brown - *An Urban Myth Come True*

You may have heard about the work of Professor Yull Brown, whose work has been detailed in the Press for the past twelve years (see NEXUS #7). Astoundingly, despite the fact that he has developed a pollution-free energy system which replaces fossil fuels with WATER as an energy source, his work has received many setbacks, from death threats to overt hostility from gas and fuel corporations.

We continue to report on the work of this remarkable scientist.

A man of contradictions, Yull Brown was born in Bulgaria and later received a degree in physics from Moscow University. As an electrical engineer he specialized in the work of Nikola Tesla - and spent twelve years in a Soviet work camp. In the partial amnesty after Stalin's death, he was released and came to Australia by way of Turkey.

Over a decade ago, he developed a way to efficiently separate hydrogen from oxygen - using just water and a relatively small amount of electricity to produce energy in the form of a gas he calls Brown's gas. One Kwh of electricity produces 340 litres of Brown's gas.

It burns faster than any other gas mix - the flame front propagates at 3 kilometres per second, compared with only 10 metres per second for traditional welder's gas, oxy-acetylene. Intense heat can be produced from a tiny volume of Brown's gas.

Last year Professor Brown demonstrated his welding unit at Melbourne's Bicentennial Trade Fair at the Exhibition Building. He astounded audiences by vapourising a tungsten welding rod. Tungsten melts at 3,600° Celsius, but was vapourised to a dark gas at 5,960° - as hot as the surface of the Sun - in seconds. Oxy-acetylene burns at only 3,137°.

Strangely, Professor Brown's welder produces a long, relatively cool orange flame which you can pass your hand through at a moderate speed; it leaves a fine mist of water where it passes. But, without adjustment, the

torch burns holes in refractory ceramics (used to line blast furnaces), welds soft aluminium pieces or stainless steel together and house bricks to steel pipe - with perfect welds in which the gas doesn't cause the metal to oxidise. The flame seems to discriminate between different forms of material it strikes.

How It Works



Picture: ALAN PRYKE

Professor Brown developed a highly efficient electrolytic cell which splits water into H₂ and O₂, without separating them with a membrane. The mixture is stable, because the cell produces an exact 2:1 ratio of hydrogen and oxygen (called a *stoichiometric mix*) - the ratio in which they are found in water - for use directly in a welding unit that Yull manufactures and has patented.

Normally, oxygen and hydrogen are explosive when sparked because of an excess of oxygen - but if they are contained in exactly the above proportion they can be stored together safely; the sparking of these two gases causes the

gas to implode, forming water.

"None of the gas companies will talk to us, because they sell oxy-acetylene," said Professor Brown at the International Trade Fair.

NEXUS Interviews

Professor Brown

NEXUS: What brought you to explore the properties of water?

Yull Brown: I explored the nature of water because I believed water stores enormously high energy. When I separate hydrogen and oxygen, and burn them, I create tremendous heat.

I have proved that the temperature of the Brown's Gas flame is extremely hot - up to 6,000 degrees Celsius. The hydrogen and oxygen, which is a mixture of different isotopes, especially protium, deuterium and tritium, creates a chain reaction which increases the energy greatly, especially in the stoichiometric proportion. It is the universal fluid of life. I can store it in a gas that's not dangerous and compress it.

There are 36 different isotopes of water. The nature of this energy is to be found in the complex chain reactions which are involved in the creating of different isotopes of oxygen and different types of hydrogen. And we have a tremendous amount of energy passing from from one type of water to another.

It is like a thermonuclear reaction. But safe.

(With this 'controlled thermonuclear reaction', Yull claims to be able to destroy any type of toxic waste - from nuclear waste to PCBs - and render them harmless, leaving only water vapour and carbon.)

'Running cars on hydrogen is a piece of cake'

N: You've run cars on Brown's gas?

YB: Running cars on hydrogen is a piece of cake. The car I ran was operating on the explosion principle because the motor of the ordinary car runs only on explosions, not implosions. I had to mix Brown's Gas with the air to make an explosion.

N: Yet your welding machines use pure Brown's Gas, which is implosive.

YB: There are two ways of producing energy. In the world today we use only one - explosion to create energy. The other is implosion.

One thing I always try to explain is this: here is the air and there is the engine. The two should be separate. The engine should not take anything from the air, and should not put anything into the air. The first reason is the destruction of the oxygen; the second is pollution.

The future energy of the world should never take anything from the air. The oxygen in the air is for our breathing.

Engines should use Brown's Gas to produce their own hydrogen and oxygen, without taking anything from the air or giving anything to the air.

"I destroy nothing in nature. I only borrow it for some time, and release it back"

The balance of nature is upset. We have a loss of trees through cutting and burning, so we are producing much more carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. To destroy the air is a crime. To destroy the water is doubly a crime. Air is necessary for breathing, but water is necessary for life. The energy for Brown's Gas comes from electrical energy which is stored up and then released, giving the water back, so we are not destroying the water. I destroy nothing in nature. I only borrow it for some time, and release it back into

nature in exactly the same amount. This is the way we have to think if we want our planet to exist. The other way we are completely lost.

Energy should come from the sun, wind, tides, waterfalls. Production of electricity from natural energy is well-known. The question is: how can we store this electrical energy? Now storage is no longer a problem.

We have two different types of energy. One is stable, like electricity, which gives us cooking, light and heat. The other is portable energy to put in vehicles.

If we investigate prices, we will notice that the cheapest energy in the world is electrical energy. My intention was to change one form of energy - electricity, which is stable and cheap - into another form of energy and make it portable. We are making it more economical than petrol. That is what the oil companies don't like.

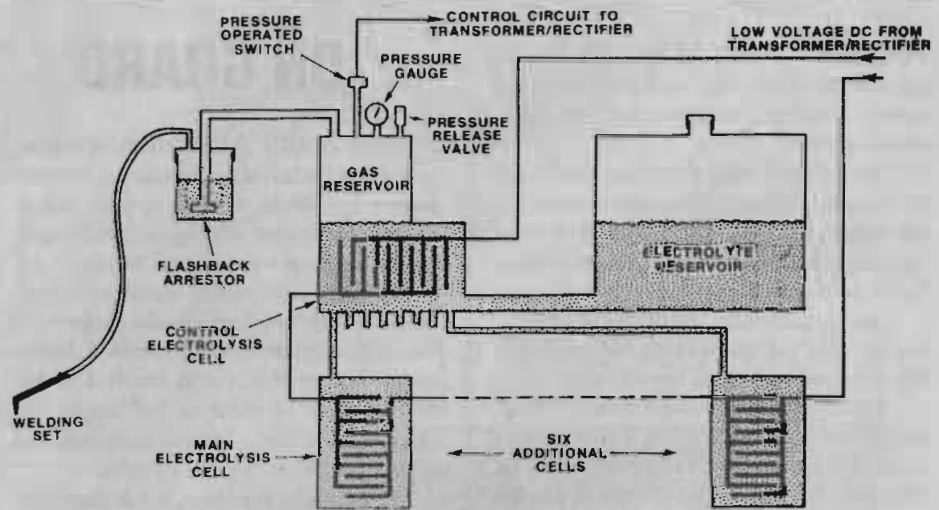
When Brown's gas is burned in a confined space it implodes (bursting inward rather than outward). In a vehicle, atmospheric pressure forces the pistons down into the cylinders to occupy the 99.95% vacuum created by the implosion.

We can scrub all existing power stations which pollute and replace them with clean tidal, solar, and wind energy which create electricity, storing it in the hydrogen and oxygen of Brown's Gas. It can fuel implosion motors for power generation which don't pollute the air and run on atmospheric pressure.

Implosion technology is compatible with a sustainable environment. It's necessary to develop implosion technology to save society and the environment from inevitable destruction by industry based on the explosion of hydrocarbons or nuclear power. An alternative fuel supply has arrived!

One litre of water produces nearly 2000 litres of Brown's gas - according to Yull, a gallon of water will power a car for 1,000 miles even using simple explosion technology - by replacing the carburettor to burn Brown's gas mixed with air. An implosion engine based on Yull's ideas would provide us with inexpensive, almost inexhaustible and non-polluting fuel supplies which can be locally produced using nothing more than water and a small amount of power.

One litre of Brown's Gas burns to produce just half a CC of water, leaving



a 99.95% vacuum! There's no other technology for producing a vacuum of such high purity in such a short time.

Brown's gas can be used for a number of other purposes.

"With Mr Brown's method, he can provide hydrogen power in a hydride form, i.e., the hydrogen is actually absorbed by a 'carrier' and when the polarity of this impregnated 'carrier' is reversed it will give off the hydrogen which is then processed into liquid hydrogen for almost immediate atomisation, in the same manner as jet fuel, prior to entry into the turbine section of the jet engine." - *Australian Aviation and Defence Review*, 1977.

"There's nothing phoney about it. I think Yull Brown is a very brilliant man; there is no doubt he is a pretty terrific inventor. All people who come up with

new things are considered cranks at first.

"I think water can be a very successful fuel for the internal combustion engine; hydrogen cars do run.

"It is not right to say Yull Brown is the first man to compress hydrogen and oxygen together but he has at least found a mechanism for keeping the two together stably without exploding."

- *Professor John Bockris, former Flinders Chemistry Professor and Australian leader in alternative energy and hydrogen power now working in the US*

Yull Brown has floated BEST (Brown's Energy Systems Technology) AUSTRALIA LTD on the second board of the Hobart Stock Exchange to spread his technology. Ethical investment, anyone?

Elmer Griffin